

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co., Incorporated.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER NEVADA PRESS ASSN

W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza:
 One Year \$12.00
 Six Months \$7.00
 Three Months \$4.00
 One Month \$1.30
 Delivered by Carrier, \$1.25 per Month.

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The Bonanza is kept on file at Dempsey & Stanley, Turk and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

THE MORE EFFICIENT WAY

TIME was when the police in various towns gave the idlers and the vicious 24 hours in which to leave. The process was simple. The undesirable were arrested on vagrancy charges, brought before the police court, questioned as to their means of livelihood and then given a stated time to leave that town. Failure to do so within the prescribed time meant a jail sentence, a fine, or both. The results were not good. Undesirables were dumped into the next town and again the process was repeated but with considerable loss of time and considerable expense. And finally officials woke up to the fact that no matter how many persons of the undesirable type were driven from the town there was always a new crop to deal with. It was an endless chain. It was expensive. The idlers and the vicious produced nothing and while in the hands of the police they had to be fed and many required the services of the police surgeon.

Times have changed. We are learning each day to be more efficient. The New Jersey authorities are going after the idlers in quite a different manner. An anti-loafing law was enacted there recently by the legislature and the word is being passed along among the vicious to steer clear of New Jersey. In the enforcement of the law the police officials say that there will be no discrimination. Whether hoboes or millionaires, all will have to produce. That is the new slogan. Go to work. It is a day of saving and of sacrifice and there is no room for the idler, the vicious, the won't-work type. Nor does there seem to be any valid reason why a man who idles away his time should be allowed to consume food. Food is vitally necessary for the workers and for the fighters. And when you contemplate the sacrifice that the soldiers over there are making, when you know that they are willingly giving their all in order that we who remain at home may continue to live in a respectable and decent manner, you begin to view the idler, the non-producer of food but who still consumes, in an entirely different light. If there is any valid reason for such a person's existence we have failed to hear of it.

REMEMBER THE TUSCANIA

GERMANY has a long list of frightful acts to answer for but there is perhaps no act that has aroused the American soldiers like the sinking of the Tuscania. It was a British steamer carrying American troops. Its men went to their death singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The story of their heroism at the last great moment, of the absence of panic, their ability to bow to what was inevitable without any cringing, to offer the last great sacrifice as all Americans should have been burned into the soul of their fellow soldiers. They will be remembered. They are being remembered. One of the battle cries that was passed along the line by the Americans during their recent stand against the enemy was "Remember the Tuscania." That cry is destined to become a death knell to many Germans before the war is over. Many that hear it will fail to understand its significance but they will not fail to understand the spirit that it arouses among the Americans. It will bring terror to the hearts of those who rejoiced when the event occurred. It will set the jaws and tighten the grips on the bayonets of those that go over the top.

PENALTIES FOR DISLOYAL ACTS

THE senate judiciary committee in reporting the bill imposing what are termed drastic penalties on disloyal acts has adopted the amendment prescribing imprisonment for twenty years and a fine of \$10,000 "for whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of Germany, its allies or by word or act oppose the United States." The amendment is sweeping enough to gather in all kinds of enemies to the government whose acts are designed with a view of helping Germany or its allies. We have no criticism to make regarding the adoption of the amendment except that the penalty imposed is not enough. Under the provisions of the amendment as we understand it the spies alleged to have been employed in the Curtis plant for the manufacture of airplanes if convicted would be sentenced to imprisonment. Spies caught putting infernal machines in ships would meet with the same penalty. It will doubtlessly be answered that those persons would be charged with murder and if convicted would be executed. They would be, we have been told by our legal friends, the direct cause of the deaths of many persons and would in that case be guilty of wholesale murder. But we believe that our legal friends are drawing a fine distinction that is without the necessary difference. How about the spy that furnishes Germany with exact information as to the sailing of transports that are carrying American soldiers? That spy knows full well that his information will be used for the purpose of destroying the transport if possible. And if the transport is sunk as was the Tuscania we are of the opinion that that spy is equally guilty of murder with those that were aboard the destroying submarine. The same argument may be applied to practically all work of the spy. This is so well founded in military circles that the usual penalty for a spy is to be shot. Civil authorities look at the case differently. We are of the opinion that the military authorities should be allowed to handle the cases of the spies. There is no charity in our hearts for him or his.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED

The allies' iron ring now looks like that around a loose bull on a fair ground.—Boston Herald.
 It is generally conceded that the patriotic Russians have plenty to worry about.—Galveston News.
 Japan, the flowery kingdom, never contracted the habit of throwing itself boquets.—Troy Record.
 More spies caught for the incriminate camps, but none yet for the firing squad.—Chattanooga Times.
 Not every fat man is a traitor these days, but we are suspicious of the well fed.—Pittsburgh Post.

Another good thing about rice powder is that the cook can save some to powder her face with.—Dallas News.
 Lloyd George says newspapermen make good public servants. It is a habit with them to make good.—Detroit Free Press.
 Bolsheviks have now got peace at any price and will forthwith exhaust themselves paying the price.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
 Bruiser Bill won't ride in state up and down the streets of Petrograd. There is too much haphazard shooting in the old town.—Toledo Blade.

The outside devils who look for us to leave the state when it goes dry have never comprehended our devotion to the watermelon crop of Texas.—Houston Post.

A big steamship is bound to be the last thing in concrete, although some genius may devise footwear of it, which would be fine for the kickers.—Portland Oregonian.

In calling southern prohibitionists Bolsheviks, "Marse Henry" Watterson probably felt that he went as far as a scholar and a gentleman could go.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DEPARTURES FROM UNITED STATES OUTNUMBER THOSE THAT ARRIVE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—While war has stemmed the tide of immigration, it has not entirely stopped it. And, as the flow of immigrants from Europe has been cut down to comparatively nothing, it has increased at the Canadian, Mexican and Pacific stations. For a decade before the war, the annual influx approximated a million a year. From July to December last year the number fell to 80,322. Moreover, the decreasing stream of newcomers is being offset to a remarkable degree by the exodus from America of those desiring to return to their native lands. In fact, the departures outnumbered the admissions in November and December. A great many of those leaving the country since the beginning of the war have been allied reservists who have gone back to answer the call to the colors.

While war conditions have curtailed the usual duties of the immigration service, a new field has been opened that requires even more intensive application and effort. Beginning with the seizure of the German ships, the service has been called upon to assist other agencies of the government in many important lines of work. Especially have the inspectors been active in prohibiting the entrance or departure of enemy aliens, in the detection of spies, the surveillance and apprehension of suspects and in capturing draft law evaders.

A great part of the facilities of the immigration stations, especially along the Atlantic coast, have been turned over to other lines of war work. The great receiving depot at Ellis Island now is devoting only 25 or 30 per cent of its space to handling immigration, and somewhat similar conditions exist at other Atlantic ports.

As ever, the service is employed actively in preventing surreptitious entry into the country of objectionable aliens, chiefly Chinese coolies. Although the traffic has been cut down materially by vigilance, the great financial inducements offered those who successfully can run the blockade prevent a complete curtailment of the practice.

The number of stowaways on ships was twice as many in the last half of 1917 as in the preceding twelve months, 93 altogether having been

detected and deported. Included in the number were several German soldiers who deserted, fled to neutral countries, then sought to find a safe haven by hiding on American-bound vessels.

Although the tide of immigration dropped from a million to 300,000 the first year of the war and has since steadily been on the decline, there is every prospect that the flow will not resume its pre-war proportions for a decade or more after the treaty of peace.

America, practically since its discovery, has been the land of promise for the ambitious, the adventurous, or the oppressed people of other lands. Beginning with the Argonauts of the early seventeenth century who established colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, the tide steadily had increased until the first part of the present century saw millions eagerly setting their faces towards the new world.

They came principally in the steerage of the great ocean liners, ever with determination to win fortune and enjoy liberty. The immigrants still come from Europe, but in small scattered groups, mostly of women or children joining relatives here. The ravages of war have made it an absolute necessity for the belligerents to retain within their own borders all useful man-power—not alone for active fighting or imperative non-combatant tasks behind the lines, but for the great work of rehabilitation that must start when hostilities cease.

Even the neutrals—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland—are discouraging immigration, recognizing that the loss of even small portions of their populations may prove a material after-war economic loss.

With the great stream of immigration curtailed for a while, the nation, even in the rush of war, will find additional time to break up, educate and Americanize the polyglot groups in the larger cities. There are many of these elements which, it is asserted, have not yet begun to be assimilated in American national life. Their language, customs and ideals remain practically unchanged in their new surroundings.

Americanization of an emigrant of this class offers great problems and greater rewards for the social workers.

ASK SHIPBUILDERS TO EXPLAIN

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—American shipbuilders were called upon last night to explain why their output for March fell behind schedule.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and General Manager Plex of the emergency fleet corporation, telegraphed heads of all the yards in the United States saying they were greatly disappointed in the tonnage delivered and placing the responsibility of turning out ships squarely on the men in control of actual building operations.

"Keynote of present situation is management—leadership," the telegram said. "Money, material and men supplied without stint by the nation. The American people want ships, not excuses."

Suggestions were requested and the officials said they wanted to know if the fault lay with the emergency fleet corporation.

"Please don't over-estimate," the telegram urged, after asking for the prospects during April. It was said that the March estimate of 197,075 tons had been made on the promises of shipbuilders, who delivered only 166,760 tons.

In discussing the telegram the chairman said it was his intention to find out exactly where the fault lay.

"Perhaps it may lie with representatives of the fleet corporation, who are co-operating with the builders," he said. "If so, we want to know it and promise to correct it."

"Every man engaged in building ships ought to keep in mind all the time that he is working to back up the boy over there and that it is up to the shipbuilder and ship worker to feed those boys who are giving their all in this war. If we all could get that idea, there would be no loss of production at any time."

FONTAINEBLEAU FOREST MAY GO

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, February 26.—Will the forest of Fontainebleau have to be sacrificed to military purposes? That question is agitating French historical, artistic and literary circles. There is little of these questionings in the practical military mind and it is believed probable that before long the ancient forest will resemble a lumber camp on the Ottawa or the St. Maurice rivers.

The drain of lumber during the present war has been very great.

With the difficulty in transportation growing more and more acute the supply of timber has had to be obtained from local tracts instead of from the virgin forests of northern Canada.

There is a pang of regret in artistic circles but it is remembered that England has sacrificed without murmur the beautiful trees in the Royal Park of Windsor and it is believed that unless lumber can be obtained elsewhere under as favorable conditions, Fontainebleau is doomed.

HOW FRENCH WOMEN SAVE

Their Natural Talent for Economy Has Done Much to Help Withstand Hardships of War.

The French housewife, with her native talent for economy, has saved France up to the present time fully as much as have those fighting in the trenches. Good advice has been given to Americans. If they will only take it.

Rich women who have had many servants now have few. Expenses are cut all along the line. Simple meals and simple habits replace elaborate ones. A lady buys clothes, but for orphans and refugees, not for herself.

Poor women, who must reduce simplicity to frugality—what do they do? They make one sou by two sous' worth by watching every centime. This, for countless women in Paris, means getting up at five o'clock in the morning to get a choice of things at the great market, Les Halles; walking long distances to go where things cost not so much as nearer home; walking instead of riding; keeping vigilant watch on the vendors' carts along the street for good values; turning plain foods into attractive dishes by a well-flavored sauce and a garnishing which costs nothing.

In the old residential quarters of Paris there are hundreds of women of aristocratic connections and moderate means who before the war had several servants and who now have none, or perhaps one. And to women of all degrees of wealth there could scarcely be a more interesting study than to see how these gentlewomen and their humble helpers give a charming touch to hard economy.

A representative household is one where the regular income has suddenly stopped, but leaving a little more than the small government allowance. The ingenuity of housekeeper and cook accomplishes wonders. In many a home butter may now be served once a week and perhaps with only one course.

Perhaps three large strawberries must suffice for each serving at dessert, but they will be served with a grace that makes the eating of them a pretty ceremonial. If gooseberries and currants are inexpensive they will combine remarkably with other berries for a compote. Perhaps dessert will be a spoonful of jelly with a simple little cake; or perhaps dessert will give way to cheese, taking on a new attractiveness on its plate of green leaves.—Leslie's Weekly.

Took Their Grain to Mill.

The report published in a Bridgeport newspaper that the owner of a grist mill at Sandy Hook, Conn., having secured a few bags of wheat, ground it up and sold it to his neighbors to be mixed with Western flour, the result being a cheaper material for bread, brings us back to the days of hardy more than a generation ago, when Northern farmers produced grain on their farms and had it ground in the neighboring grist mill, then an institution to be found within a few miles of every neighborhood. There was no indication in those days that the ground product of the grain, whether corn or wheat, was inferior to any produced elsewhere. But now with the advent of modern machinery our civilization seems to demand a flour from which every particle of nutritious gluten, so far as it tends to discolor the flour, is eliminated. As for home-grown, home-ground cornmeal, that is a rarity, known only to a few old-time epicures and secured by them with considerable difficulty. In the southern Appalachians, however, the old-time grist mill is still in use.—Providence Journal.

Eleven, by Actual Count.

An old toper started home one night in his normal condition, with a turkey which he had bought for his Christmas dinner.

The road was rough, and he fell several times over all sorts of obstructions in the path, dropping the turkey each time, but picking it up again. Entering his house, he staided himself as well as he could, and said to his wife:

"Here, wife, I've brought you eleven turkeys."

"Eleven turkeys?" cried his wife. "I see but one."

"Nonsense, you're blind!" cried her good man. "Why, I fell down eleven times coming home, and I swear I picked up a turkey every time!"

Irish Stay at Home.

During the nine months ended September, 1917, there were only 1,650 emigrants from Ireland, a decrease of 3,831 from the corresponding period in 1916. The emigrants in 1917 went to the following countries: England and Wales, 788; Scotland, 705; United States, 83; Canada, 40; South Africa, 12; Australia, 12; New Zealand, 9; and other countries, 1. Emigration to the United States, as compared with the first nine months of 1916, shows a decrease of 2,832.

Buster's Maternal Relative.

Martha went to the country to visit her aunt. She was fond of playing with a puppy called Buster at the home of a neighbor and went there often. She came in one day with a bunch of flowers, and when asked where she had got them she replied: "Buster's mummy gave them to me."

Convenient Wrist Watch.

"I can't understand why the public make such a joke of the wrist watch," said the kait to the hardened sinner. "I'm sure it's a great convenience."

"Yes. With the old kind of watch I always had to unbutton my coat and fish in every one of my waistcoat pockets for it. Now I have to unbutton my coat, fish in every one of my waistcoat pockets, discover that the watch isn't there, push up my sleeve, and look at it. A great convenience!"

Requires Time.

Fair One—How old are you, little fellow?
 The Kid—Five.
 Fair One—And what are you going to be?
 The Kid—Six.

NEW YORK PITCHER JOINS THE COLORS

(By Associated Press.)
 PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Bob Shawkey, pitcher of the New York American League baseball team, enlisted yesterday as a chief yeoman in the naval reserve. Shawkey went south with the Yankees on the training trip last month, but left the team upon receiving notice that a local draft board had placed him in Class 1. His home is in Philadelphia.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the HOT CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY Location of mines at Keystone, Nye County, Nevada.
 Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917. \$ 3.59
 Receipts during the year. 1,450.00
 Disbursements during the year. 1,434.25
 Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1917. 19.6
 CHARLES F. HESS, Treasurer.

Application No. 4943

Notice of Application for Permission to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Nevada

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, 1918, in accordance with Section 59, Chapter 140, of the Statutes of 1913, one Dionigi Rodoni, of Silver Bow, County of Nye, and State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate the public waters of the State of Nevada. Such appropriation is to be made from Spring and flood waters of Lower Silver Bow Canyon, at a point near the SE Corner of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 49 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of ditches and four-tenths cubic foot per second is to be conveyed to SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, of SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 1 S., R. 49 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of ditches, and there used for irrigation and domestic purposes, from April until October of each year. Water not to be returned to stream.

(Signed) SEYMOUR CASE, State Engineer.

Date of first publication, March 27, 1918.

Date of last publication, April 24, 1918.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 8

CASH BOY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

Location of principal place of business, Carson City, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 20th day of March, 1918, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to E. H. Mead, secretary, at the company's office, room 201, Nixon building, Reno, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of April, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, May 27th, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors, RENO, NEVADA. M20A23

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

GOLD ZONE DIVIDE MINING CO.

Assessment Notice No. 1

Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Gold Mountain, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gold Zone Divide Mining Company, held on the 28th days of March, 1918, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to F. A. Burnham, Secretary, at the company's office, Tonopah, Nevada.

All stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of May, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, June 10th, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors, F. A. BURNHAM, Secretary, Tonopah, Nevada.

NOTE—All holders of stock in Tonopah Gold Zone Mining Company, Inc., are entitled to an equal number of shares in the Gold Zone Divide Mining Company upon surrender of old certificate and payment of assessment of one cent levied upon the stock of the Gold Zone Divide Mining Company. All certificates in the old company together with one cent per share, should be sent to the undersigned Secretary before assessment becomes delinquent. F. A. BURNHAM, Secretary, Gold Zone Divide Mining Company, Tonopah, Nevada. A1M10 d

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 PHONE 404

I ask you for your patronage for watch repairing for our mutual benefit. I need the work and you will have a watch that will tell the truth.—Emil Yerman, at Roberts' grocery store. advMist